

(b) *A vote taken by either house must be by record vote with the vote of each member entered in the journal of that house if the vote is on final passage of a bill, a resolution proposing or ratifying a constitutional amendment, or another resolution other than a resolution of a purely ceremonial or honorary nature. Either house by rule may provide for exceptions to this requirement for a bill that applies only to one district or political subdivision of this state. For purposes of this subsection, a vote on final passage includes a vote on third reading in a house, or on second reading if the house suspends the requirement for three readings, on whether to concur in the other house's amendments, and on whether to adopt a conference committee report.*

(c) *The [~~y~~ and the] yeas and nays of the members of either house [House] on any other question shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journals.*

(d) *Each house shall make each record vote required under Subsection (b) of this section, including the vote of each individual member as recorded in the journal of that house, available to the public for a reasonable period of not less than two years through the Internet or a successor electronic communications system accessible by the public. For a record vote on a bill or on a resolution proposing or ratifying a constitutional amendment, the record vote must be accessible to the public by reference to the designated number of the bill or resolution and by reference to its subject.*

SECTION 2. This proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters at an election to be held November 6, 2007. The ballot shall be printed to permit voting for or against the proposition: "The constitutional amendment to require that a record vote be taken by a house of the legislature on final passage of any bill, other than certain local bills, of a resolution proposing or ratifying a constitutional amendment, or of any other nonceremonial resolution, and to provide for public access on the Internet to those record votes."

Passed by the House on April 17, 2007: Yeas 142, Nays 0, 1 present, not voting; the House concurred in Senate amendments to H.J.R. No. 19 on May 25, 2007: Yeas 142, Nays 0, 1 present, not voting; passed by the Senate, with amendments, on May 23, 2007: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Filed with the Secretary of State, May 29, 2007.

## H.J.R. No. 30

### A JOINT RESOLUTION

proposing a constitutional amendment to allow the repurchase of real property acquired by a governmental entity through eminent domain.

*BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Legislature of the State of Texas:*

SECTION 1. Article III, Texas Constitution, is amended by adding Section 52j to read as follows:

*Sec. 52j. A governmental entity may sell real property acquired through eminent domain to the person who owned the real property interest immediately before the governmental entity acquired the property interest, or to the person's heirs, successors, or assigns, at the price the entity paid at the time of acquisition if:*

*(1) the public use for which the property was acquired through eminent domain is canceled;*

*(2) no actual progress is made toward the public use during a prescribed period of time;*  
or

*(3) the property is unnecessary for the public use.*

SECTION 2. This proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters at an election to be held November 6, 2007. The ballot shall be printed to provide for voting for or against the proposition: "The constitutional amendment to allow governmental entities to sell property acquired through eminent domain back to the previous owners at the price the entities paid to acquire the property."

## H.J.R. 30, § 2

## 80th LEGISLATURE—REGULAR SESSION

Passed by the House on May 2, 2007: Yeas 136, Nays 0, 1 present, not voting; passed by the Senate on May 22, 2007: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Filed with the Secretary of State, May 29, 2007.

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### H.J.R. No. 36

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

proposing a constitutional amendment to permit a state justice or judge who reaches the mandatory age of retirement while in office to complete the justice's or judge's current term.

*BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Legislature of the State of Texas:*

SECTION 1. Section 1-a(1), Article V, Texas Constitution, is amended to read as follows:

(1) Subject to the further provisions of this Section, the Legislature shall provide for the retirement and compensation of Justices and Judges of the Appellate Courts and District and Criminal District Courts on account of length of service, age and disability, and for their reassignment to active duty where and when needed. The office of every such Justice and Judge shall become vacant *on the expiration of the term during which [when] the incumbent reaches the age of seventy-five (75) years or such earlier age, not less than seventy (70) years, as the Legislature may prescribe, except that if a Justice or Judge elected to serve or fill the remainder of a six-year term reaches the age of seventy-five (75) years during the first four years of the term, the office of that Justice or Judge shall become vacant on December 31 of the fourth year of the term to which the Justice or Judge was elected.*

SECTION 2. This proposed constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters at an election to be held November 6, 2007. The ballot shall be printed to permit voting for or against the proposition: "The constitutional amendment permitting a justice or judge who reaches the mandatory retirement age while in office to serve the remainder of the justice's or judge's current term."

Passed by the House on March 21, 2007: Yeas 137, Nays 0, 1 present, not voting; the House concurred in Senate amendments to H.J.R. No. 36 on May 1, 2007: Yeas 144, Nays 1, 2 present, not voting; passed by the Senate, with amendments, on April 26, 2007: Yeas 28, Nays 2.

Filed with the Secretary of State, May 2, 2007.

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### H.J.R. No. 40

#### A JOINT RESOLUTION

proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide that the maximum appraised value of a residence homestead for ad valorem taxation is limited to the lesser of the most recent market value of the residence homestead as determined by the appraisal entity or 110 percent, or a greater percentage, of the appraised value of the residence homestead for the preceding tax year.

*BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Legislature of the State of Texas:*

SECTION 1. Section 1(i), Article VIII, Texas Constitution, is amended to read as follows:

(i) Notwithstanding Subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the Legislature by general law may limit the maximum ~~[average annual percentage increase in the]~~ appraised value of a residence homestead ~~[homesteads]~~ for ad valorem tax purposes *in a tax year to the lesser of the most recent market value of the residence homestead as determined by the appraisal entity or 110 [10] percent, or a greater percentage, of the appraised value of the residence homestead for the preceding tax [each] year [since the most recent tax appraisal].* A limitation on appraised values ~~[appraisal increases]~~ authorized by this subsection:

(1) takes effect as to a residence homestead on the later of the effective date of the law imposing the limitation or January 1 of the tax year following the first tax year the owner qualifies the property for an exemption under Section 1-b of this article; and